

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

Present Status of Affairs in Senate and House by a Capitol Correspondent.

REPUBLICANS WORK FOR SHIPPING BILL.

Probable Action of the Senate When It Reconvenes—The Desire of the Administration Regarding the Subsidy Bill—Demands of the People.

[Special Correspondence.]

Judging from the manner in which congress has disposed of important measures during the first third of the short session, it looks as though the fear of an extra session was groundless. To be sure, the house is the branch that has disposed of the greatest amount of work, and that the senate has done but little more than get the Hay-Pauncefote treaty out of the way. But there is every reason to believe that the army reorganization bill will soon come up for consideration in the senate, although no man is able to say how long it will be under discussion. There is some talk, now, that it may prove to be necessary to extend the present law for another couple of years, in order to avoid, in the senate, the somewhat endless debate which some think will be sure to follow the consideration of the reorganization bill.

When congress reconvenes it will be interesting to note the outcome of the maneuvering that will occur in the senate on the part of those who desire to secure precedence for the army bill, and those who stoutly maintain that the shipping bill, which has the right of way, should preserve its position. In view of the rumors—none of which can be confirmed—of opposition to the latter measure on the part of republicans, a test vote on what measure shall be given the right of way will probably disclose, or rather "smoke out" the latent opposition to the shipping bill, if there is any.

The statement now is that two or three senators, whose terms expire with the 4th of March, and who are already assured of defeat in their effort for reelection, will band themselves together in order to prevent a vote on the shipping bill. Senator Pettigrew has been quoted in an interview published in the Herald, of New York, that he will lead in a campaign of filibustering against the merchant marine bill. He is quoted as saying that if it is the desire of the administration to pass the bill in question, it will be necessary for the president to call an extra session of congress to accomplish it.

It cannot be doubted that such a course as is thus proposed will revive the discussion of the need of applying the cloture rule in the senate—a rule by which a vote can be taken, after a reasonable amount of time has been given to the discussion of any measure. As it is now, under the so-called "senatorial courtesy" procedure, any senator may indefinitely postpone a vote on any measure, if he chooses to occupy the time of the senate in speaking on it. If senators revive such tactics, and which involved, when filibustering was last resorted to, a reading of long chapters from encyclopedias, and from other great tomes, nothing can be done, as the rules now are, to prevent them.

Some time or another this sort of horse play in the United States senate will be "played out." While a reasonable amount of time for a full discussion of important legislation is desirable and wise, it is quite contrary to the wishes of the people and to the interests of the country for an irresponsible minority—or a few of such a minority, who have already been repudiated by the votes of their constituents—to block important legislation. And if this matter has to be fought to an issue in the senate, it may as well be done this year, as in any other, extra session or not. If it is not, responsible government actually ceases to exist.

It may be that the shipping bill, as well as any other measure, will do to apply the test of reasonable debate to the proceedings of the senate. Here is a measure that seeks to establish an American maritime policy, under which American ships will succeed to the carrying of our exports and imports. It is shown that \$175,000,000 each year is now paid to foreign ship owners for doing over 90 per cent. of our foreign carrying, and that during the past 35 years as much as \$4,000,000,000 have been paid out of the United States in this way. It has been computed that if no change is made fully five billions additional will be paid by the American people to foreign ship owners during the next quarter of a century.

If, therefore, in the interests of the foreign ship owners, now enjoying this monopoly of our foreign carrying, or for any other reason, a few discredited members of the senate minority re-

sort to filibustering tactics to prevent a vote on a measure that will eventually, it is believed, result in the keeping of \$175,000,000 annually in the United States that is now paid to foreigners, let the people be informed of the situation, clearly and frankly. For many years the people have been demanding legislation for the restoration of our shipping to the high seas, congress has been for three years considering the bill now pending that has been twice favorably reported by the committees of each branch, and a majority of its members are ready to vote for the bill. It would be remarkable if two or three senators, who will be left at home after March 4, 1901, because their states no longer desire them to represent them in the senate, should be able, through a mistaken sense of courtesy, to defeat any important legislation.

At the rate of procedure that the house has adopted, in disposing of important bills, the latter body will be ready to adjourn long before the senate really gets down to the serious consideration of the big appropriation bills alone. And then there is the big river and harbor bill—everybody in congress desires to have that passed. It begins to look as though the senate will soon have to abandon the policy of "unlimited debate."

J. B. ACRES.

SILLY TALK ABOUT CLEVELAND

An Odd Delusion That Has Taken Hold of Some Viscerary Democrats.

The talk that ex-President Cleveland has a chance to get a nomination in 1904 is even more foolish than are the boasts of Bryan's supporters that Bryan will become the candidate of the united democracy in that year. Bryan, indeed, seems to have a hold on the regard of many of his followers which is marvelous, in view of the fact that he has wrecked his party and rolled up a record against it which will put intelligent democrats on the defensive for many years. The apologetic will be the mood of sane democrats for a long time in the future, owing to the manifold vices and absurdities of Bryanism, yet there are apparently many thousands of persons who are in favor of giving Bryan another nomination.

Not the faintest possibility of Cleveland's candidacy for another term exists, however. Probably the ex-president has no idea that a nomination will ever again be tendered to him, and has no desire for one. But there are persons who intimate that the best way to fight Bryan in 1904 will be to bring Cleveland forward once more. This is an odd delusion. In the last half of his second term Cleveland was abandoned by the majority of his party. More antagonism is now expressed toward him by prominent Bryanite papers than is shown toward any republican. Such journals, for example, as the Atlanta Constitution would support any republican who could be nominated in 1904 in preference to Cleveland.

It ought not to be necessary to tell anybody that an honor which was denied to Grant will not be conferred on Cleveland. Grant, personally, was against the third-term movement, but the men who favored it, and who directed it in the convention of 1880, were more numerous, skillful and resolute than any element which could be mustered in support of Cleveland. The failure of Conkling, Logan and Cameron in 1880 to give a nomination for a third term to the most popular man whom the civil war produced, except Lincoln, passes sentence of death upon any project to extend that honor to Mr. Cleveland. The ex-president himself, it is safe to say, is under no illusions on that point. Cleveland is no longer a name to conjure with in American politics.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

John Allen on Free Silver.

Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, is not one of those who holds back a good story for relationship's sake. He has an illustration of the rural Mississippi estimates of the free silver issue.

In the campaign a Bryan spellbinder met a Mississippi farmer who was driving a goat which was drawing a barrel of water. "What's that goat worth?" asked the spellbinder. "Two dollars," said the owner. "Under free silver that goat would bring four dollars," rejoined the spellbinder. "Yes," drawled the farmer, "and I reckon that if I had this barrel of water in Shoel it would bring \$1,000 easy."—Atlanta Journal.

Senator Hanna is justified in saying that the principle of a subsidy to American shipping having been declared authoritatively by the republican party of the nation to be a part of its policy, a republican congress should put that principle into effect. The senator is also right in saying that so long as the principle is agreed upon it should not be impossible to come to an agreement on the details of the bill. National aid in the creation of an American merchant marine is a representative doctrine of the republican party, which believes in protecting and nourishing those instrumentalities by which the industries and the commerce of the country are to grow.—Troy Times.



KICKED OUT.

A Picture from Real Life Setting Forth a Grim Tragedy of the Saloon.

It was a cheerless winter night. The fierce wind from the north blew the falling snow full into the face of the bloated wretch who forced his way with bowed head and bent frame against the storm that cut to the marrow of his bones.

In the heart of the great city, with its hundred thousand homes, he was all alone. No place to sleep, no home, no friend. God, how the cold clutched at his heart! He must be warmed without and within, or die. There is a saloon across the street, a warm fire and plenty to drink. Just one drink. How it would warm and cheer him! Just one. He will try. No money with which to buy, he must beg, but he will try. He crosses the street and enters. How cheerful. He hugs the stove a moment and its warmth cheers him on to the attempt. He stands at the bar. Almost within reach are the tempting bottles full of the liquor for which his whole being craves. Oh, how he would love to clutch them one by one and drain them to the last drop. He begins to plead.

"Mister, just one drink. I have no money and no place to sleep. It's a bitter cold night. Just one drink, please, sir!"

"Out, you sot!" The words cut like a knife to his heart. "Get out! You are a disgrace to my house!"

He reeled from the counter as if he had been struck. Again he hugs the stove, trying to warm the wretched rags that cover his shivering body. "Come, get away there," cries the barkeeper. "John, kick this loafer into the street."

John, a burly negro, seizes him by the shoulder, drags him to the door, and



OUT AGAIN IN THE STORM.

kicks him far out upon the pavement. The door is shut behind him and he is out again in the storm.

The cat purrs upon the window sill and rubs her hairy sides against the panes. The dog warms his cold nose by the fire within; but there is no comfort for him. The wind howls and moans and tugs at his rags, as if it were trying to tear them from him. He draws them closer to his shivering frame and wanders away into the night.

The morning comes, clear, bright and cold. Two blocks away from the saloon door in a narrow, dark street he was found half buried by the white drift in the gutter, frozen to death.

Dead! Buried in the potter's field, unhonored, unwept—Unwept, did I say?

Ah, no. A thousand miles away in the old homestead the white-haired mother weeps for her erring, wandering boy, and prays that she may be spared to see his dear face once more. Years ago he wandered away and she has lost all trace of him. Every night since he left she has prayed the good God to help him and bring him back again to the home he used to love so well. But he will never come. Thank God, she will never know that the last night he spent on earth he was kicked from the place of his ruin, a vagabond, into the street. She will never know that with the cry of "Lost! Lost! Lost!" echoing through the chambers of his soul, he sank into the gutter, and his life currents froze where he fell. God be praised, this cup of sorrow she shall not drink!

Young man, take your choice—temperance or intemperance. Temperance is a virtue; intemperance a vice. Temperance brings prosperity; intemperance adversity. Temperance gives joy, peace and comfort; intemperance sorrow, trouble and want. Temperance brings strength of body and mind, a rugged life, a hale old age; intemperance a polluted body, a feeble mind, a wretched life and a besotted old age, filled with a thousand unspeakable woes. Temperance is a blooming flower; intemperance a piercing thorn. Temperance is an orange tree, rich with a crown of golden fruit; intemper-

ance a barren tree withered in leaf and branch. Temperance is a beautiful virgin with an angel's face; intemperance a painted harlot. Temperance is honor; intemperance dishonor. Temperance is divine; intemperance brutal. Temperance is lovely; intemperance hateful. The one makes the heart leap for joy, the other creates a hell in the human breast.

Look upon this sad picture of a wasted life and dreadful death, and then, young man, take your choice. —A. B. Campbell, in National Advocate.

ABOUT ALCOHOL.

Emphatic Answers to Common Every-Day Questions by a Prominent Physician.

Is alcohol an appetizer? No; it produces an excitation of the stomach which causes a sensation taken for hunger.

Is alcohol a food? No; it does not correspond to the definition of a food, and the heat that it seems to produce does not serve as actual warmth.

Is alcohol heating? No; it causes a flow of blood to the skin and lowering of temperature.

Is alcohol a stimulant? No; in no case, either physical or mental.

Is alcohol a protector against contagion? No; it predisposes the body to contagion.

Can we live without alcohol? This idea that we cannot live without alcohol is a prejudice that numerous facts contradict.

Is alcohol good for children? It should never be given to children.

Does alcohol increase longevity? According to reliable statistics alcohol diminishes longevity.—Dr. Bienfait, in British Medical Journal.

TEMPERANCE NEWS NOTES.

Judge Gray, in the circuit court at Macomb, Ill., on November 27, handed down a decision declaring hop ale an intoxicant and that its sale could be regulated and prevented by municipalities.

Superintendent Talcott, of the state homoeopathic hospital at Middletown, N. Y., assigns intemperance as the cause of the greatest number of cases of insanity among the men in that institution, and mental strain and worry the cause of the greatest number among the women.

Among many items of interest at the women's temperance convention was a statement by Dr. Young that at least 200 medical students, men and women, in the west of Scotland are abstainers. It would be interesting to know how large is the percentage of total abstainers among American medical students and physicians.

Floating Saloons.

This is what Rev. C. M. Sheldon calls the magnificent ocean liners that ply between New York and Liverpool. In his address before the Congregational ministers at Boston, he said: "The owners of the magnificent ocean liners are regarded as good Christian men in their homes. They belong to the church, they love their families, they give large sums to church work, to hospitals, to philanthropic enterprises. They pose as splendid specimens of Christian business men at home, and yet these vessels which run between New York and Liverpool are floating saloons filled with intoxicating drink. Men who would shudder at the thought of setting up a saloon and deriving revenue from it on land do not hesitate in their business enterprise to run a floating saloon at sea, and on these great vessels there is gambling unrestrained."

Kipling on Drinking in South Africa.

So far as I could see in South Africa, it did not much matter what sort of spirits a man fancied, because there was not the least danger of his getting more than was good for him. On the other hand, men who could do without liquid, who did not fancy that they needed to flood their insides every two or three hours, got on better than men who, through mere physical incontinence and carelessness, were always sucking at their water bottles. In this, as in all things, the man who is temperate, in the full sense of the word, survives.—St. James' Gazette.

A Judge's Evidence.

Lord Justice Denman, of England, has recently given this evidence against the drink: "Intemperance is the greatest curse and the most potent cause of misery from which this nation suffers. Twenty years of judicial life, and 46 of constant attendance in the criminal courts as advocate or judge, are enough to enable any man to form an opinion as to the extent of the mischief caused by drunkenness. I am sure I speak well within the mark when I say that more than one-half were directly connected with excessive drinking."

A Successful Experiment.

The good condition and good behavior of the troops in South Africa is recognized as largely due to the fact that they have had no strong drink. Gen. Kelly, L. A. G., said lately to a newspaper correspondent: "This campaign has been run entirely on teetotal principles, and the experiment has proved wonderfully successful."

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Whitecotton Announces the Full Personnel of the Standing Committees.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 10.—Speaker Whitecotton to-day announced his complete committees as follows: Four of these committees and several of the chairmanships have been announced before. The complete list follows:

Judiciary—Hackney, Stewart, Dickinson, Kendrick, Tapley, Duncan, Clay, Hawthorne, Sickles, Bothwell and Gardner.
Ways and Means—Hawkins, Williams of Scott, Hamilton, Blair of Dekalb, Woolfolk, Dezell, Ransuel, Woods, Aydelott, Hawthorne and Whisen.
Appropriations—Hamilton, Organ, Hess, McColium, Lehr, Hains, Farley, Holmes, Weinhold, Sickles, Adams, Lindsey, Wilson and Palmer.

Criminal Jurisprudence—Conkling, Lockyer, Huck, Eversole, McColium, Dorris, Woolfolk, Gardner, Reeves, Pitts and Stevens.
Criminal Costs—Kendrick, Huck, Risk, Wallace, Sturges, Crandell, Avercrombie, Hensley and Kuler.

Vills and Probate Law—Baldwin, Eversole, Ward, Ransdel, Nicholson, Luck, Wallace, Bothwell, Groom, Hubbard and Palmer.

Education, Public Schools and Text-books—Farley, Crumack, Ward, Golden, Weinhold, Maynard and Reeves.
Railroads and Internal Improvements—Bradley, Hall, Hudson, Blair, Willis, Coffman, Barrett, Steel, Clay, Pirtle, Carter, McLane, Fucina, Spears.

Roads and Highways—Weaver, Green, Willis, Kennedy, Gipson, McLeer, McKee, Long, Hackney, Lane, Speer, Blair of Hickory, Smith, Stevens.

Life Insurance and Fraternal Associations—Simmons, Duval, January, Calvert, Howard, Miller, Maynard.

Fire, Marine and Tornado Insurance—Phillips, Hudson, Risk, Mabry, Horn, Sullivan, Hutchinson.

Banks and Banking—Creson, Williams of Clay, McCarthy, Young, Jones, Speer, Getchell.

University and School of Mines—Roberts of Boone, Crumack, O'Donnell, Golden, Ruler, Porth, Edmonson.

Normal Schools—Coffman, Young, Lehr, Tandy, Hildreth, Thilenius.

Private Corporations—McColium, Farley, Locker, Duval, Lynch, Woods, Carter, Municipal Corporations—Duncan, Salmering, Dorris, Ward, Getchell, Porth, Windler.

Agriculture—Shelby, Organ, Hess, Kennedy, Tabley, Kirby, Simmons, Sturges, McCarthy, Risk, Adams, Aydelott, Avercrombie, Blair of Caldwell, Sullivan.

Eleemosynary Institutions—Crandall, Todd, Nelson, O'Donnell, Howard, Warren, Baker, Hibbard, Blair of Caldwell, Lindsey, Well.

Constitutional Amendments and Permanent Seat of Government—Kennedy, Stewart, Dezell, Horn, Baker, Griffin, Fraise-water.

Penitentiary, Reform Schools and Industrial Homes—Holland, January, Warren, Tandy, Witner, Dalton, Adams.

Official Salaries and Fees—Holmes, Baldwin, Calvert, Conkling, Avercrombie, Windler, Stumberg.

Elections—Williams of Scott, Tapley, McKee, Nicholson, Barrett, Sipson, Hudson, Avercrombie, Gardner, Groom, Ruler.

Labor—Barrett, Bradley, Reinmiller, Harper, Marbut, Richter, Norris.

Mines and Mining—Campbell, Young, Reinmiller, Connor, Pirtle, Witner, Walker, Hildreth, Griffin, Hamby, Hensley.

Commerce and Manufactures—Lynch, Creson, Harper, Shelby, Long, Thomas, Mischel.

Federal Relations—Welkner, Simmons, Holmes, Wallace, Carter, Norris, Sullivan.

Public Health and Scientific Institutions—Patton, Campbell, Jones, Dezell, Marbut, Hildreth, Blair of Hickory.

Military—Lightholder, Kennedy, Harper, Horn, Duncan, Richter, Officer.

Justices of the Peace—McCarthy, Connor, Ransdel, Ball, Chasteen, Wilson, Hutchinson.

State Library—Hudson, Mabry, Duncan, Phillips, Ruler, Lumbard, Reeves.

Township Organizations and County Boundaries—Gipson, Kendrick, Long, Todd, Howard, Carter, Officer.

Swampland, Drainage and Levies—Roberts of Pemiscot, Steel, Baldwin, Baker, Chasteen, Dalton, Thilenius.

Louisiana Purchase Centennial Celebration—Hall, Holland, Duval, Conkling, Dickinson, Organ, Locker, Simmons, Weaver, Duncan, Gardner, Hawthorne, Fucina, Sickles, Hildreth.

Immigration—Salmering, Reinmiller, Marbut, Mabry, Murphy, Lombard, Pitts, Claims, Local Bills and Miscellaneous Business—January, Roberts of Pemiscot, Green, Marbut, Maynard, Pralwater, Norris.

Accounts—Hess, Marbut, Pirtle, Pareira, Lombard.

Printing—Chasteen, Nelson, Ball, Kirby, Todd, Stumberg, Groom, Conkling.

Engrossed Bills—Lehr, Nelson, Ball, Golden, Jones, Hamby, Hutchinson, Hensley.

Enrolled Bills—Hains, Calvert, Mabry, Clay, Green, Carter, Ruler, Groom, Palmer.

Rules—Duval, Hess, Hawkins, Gipson, Hackney, Sickles, Gardner.

Joint Rules—Hess, Hawkins, Sickles.

Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and Representative Apportionment—Dickinson, Stewart, Conkling, Duncan, Williams of Clay, Hains, Locker, Lightholder, Organ, Hackney, Hildreth, Aydelott, Gardner, Wilson, Thilenius.

Clerical Force—Organ, Farley, Simmons, Weaver, Hawthorne.

DAVID GRAHAM ADEE DEAD.

He was a Brother of Assistant Secretary of State Ade and of Ancient Scotch Lineage.

Washington, Jan. 11.—David Graham Ade, brother of Assistant Secretary of State Alvey August Ade, and well known as an author, died at 5 a. m. He had been an invalid for many years. The deceased was of old Scotch lineage on both the father's and the mother's side, his maternal grandfather being the eminent New York barrister, David Graham, and his ancestry tracing back to the Graham clan of Fifeshire in the Montrose and Claverhouse lines. On the paternal side the name was originally spelled Adie, the family belonging to the old Scotch covenanted line. The remains will be temporarily interred in Washington.

Will Fight for Law Enforcement.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 11.—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, the author of "In His Steps," has resumed his church work in Topeka, after an absence in Europe and the east. Mr. Sheldon is preparing to make a vigorous entry into the law enforcement campaign of the state. He will start this work in two weeks with an address before the state convention of the state temperance union.